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2003

ORVILLE & WILBUR



UNITED STATES MINT

www.usmint.gov/catalog



.9995 PLATINUM

JUST RELEASED



Dear Collector,

On behalf of the United States Mint, thank you for making this another wonderful year for United States coinage.

Collectors have been inspired by coins for centuries, and U.S. coins represent the best of the age-old craft. The 2003 United States Mint Uncirculated Set®, Proof Set®, and Silver Proof Set $^{\text{TM}}$ – minted according to the highest standards – are no exception. The popularity of these classic products has never been stronger.

As a promising new addition to the United States Mint collection, we have paired coins and stamps in the 50 State Quarters® Greetings from America Portfolios and State Card Sets. The United States Mint and the United States Postal Service have combined 50 State Quarters with their counterpart state stamps for each year of the 50 State Quarters Program, and will continue through 2008.

Another first for the United States Mint is our limited-edition National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Medal Series — the first silver medal series produced by the United States Mint. The series features four silver medals that highlight the diversity of wildlife protected by the Refuge System.

In our tradition of honoring key moments in history through our commemorative coins, we offer the First Flight Centennial Commemorative Coin Program. We are offering gold, silver, and clad coins to preserve the defining moment that opened new horizons for the entire world.

We also present our precious metal collection, the American Eagle Silver, Gold and Platinum Proof Coins. The 2003 American Eagle Proof Coins are among the most popular ever, with the one-ounce versions of gold already sold out and silver on its way to selling out. The craftsmanship in this year's American Eagle Platinum Proof Coin is incomparable, with the reverse featuring the bald eagle with Old Glory – marking the first time in history these traditional American symbols have appeared together on a U.S. coin.

I hope you enjoy this year's collection, including these products and many more. Again, thank you for continuing to support United States coins and the United States Mint.

Sincerely

Henrietta Holsman Fore
37th Director

United States Mint



This year we have included a special map with our catalog. Developed for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial commemoration (2003-2006), it is an excellent historical reference – and an exciting introduction for next year's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Silver Dollar. The map has important information about safeguarding the land, rivers, plants and animals along the trail. It also lists resources to better appreciate the sacred sites and cultural heritage of Native Americans, as well as their perspective on Lewis and Clark.

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Products shown throughout are not actual size.

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NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM CENTENNIAL MEDAL SERIES

THE UNITED STATES MINT'S
FIRST-EVER SILVER PROOF MEDAL SERIES

In honor of the National Wildlife Refuge System's centennial, the United States Mint, in partnership with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, presents a medal series to celebrate this historic milestone. The silver proof medal series has a common obverse depicting President Theodore Roosevelt. The four reverses feature either a bald eagle, salmon, an elk, or canvasback ducks. A bronze duplicate of the bald eagle medal is also being produced. Mintage quantities for the silver proof medal series are limited to 35,000 of the bald eagle, and 25,000 each for the salmon, elk, and canvasback ducks. A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each silver proof medal, boxed in a

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each silver proof medal, boxed in a handsome satin-lined velvet presentation case. The bronze medals are packaged in protective $Mylar^{@}$.

638	Bald Eagle Silver Medal	\$29.50	
641	Salmon Silver Medal	\$29.50	
640	Elk Silver Medal	\$29.50	
639	Canvasback Ducks Silver Medal	\$29.50	
642	Bald Eagle Bronze Medal	\$4.50	

A portion of the proceeds is authorized to benefit the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and its conservation efforts. All medals will be shipped, pending availability, once your order is processed. Check for current availability at www.usmint.gov or by calling 1-800-USA-MINT.

Silver Proof Medal Specifications

Medal Issue	Mintage	Mint	Composition	Diameter	
Eagle	gle 35,000		90% silver	1.50 inches	
Salmon, Elk, Canvasback Ducks	25,000	Philadelphia	10% alloy	38.10 mm	

Wild beasts and birds are by right not the property merely of the people who are alive today, but the property of unborn generations, whose belongings we have no right to squander."

-Theodore Roosevelt

ENTURY





MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

The United States Mint's medals are struck to commemorate significant events of the nation, or to honor those persons whose superior deeds and achievements have enriched our history or the world.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The United States Mint's Presidential Medals date back to the earliest days of the Republic with individual reverse designs featuring inaugural dates, terms in office, presidential symbols and seals, and excerpts from speeches. The 3" George W. Bush medal is hand polished using a unique process resulting in a frosted matte finish.

146 George W. Bush 3" Bronze Medal 846 George W. Bush 1 5/16" Bronze Medal \$2.75



In 1801, the United States began producing silver peace medals for presentation to Native American chiefs and warriors. The medals gained fame during Lewis and Clark's expedition. These are bronze duplicates of the

103 Thomas Jefferson 3" Bronze Peace Medal 803 Thomas Jefferson 1 5/16" Bronze Peace Medal

JOHN WAYNE

In a career that spanned almost 50 years, John Wayne appeared in over 150 films. This medal is a bronze duplicate of the Congressional Gold Medal awarded to Wayne's family in recognition of his distinguished career as an actor and his service to the nation.

666 John Wayne 3" Bronze Medal 667 John Wayne 1 5/16" Bronze Medal

RONALD & NANCY REAGAN

This medal is a bronze duplicate of the Congressional Gold Medal awarded to the former President and First Lady in recognition of their service to the nation.

989 Ronald & Nancy Reagan 3" Bronze Medal 988 Ronald & Nancy Reagan 1 1/2" Bronze Medal \$3.00

NAVAIO CODE TALKERS

This medal is a bronze duplicate of the Congressional Gold Medals awarded to the original Navajo Code Talkers who, during World War II, developed a code using their language to communicate military messages in the Pacific.

\$38.00 993 Navajo Code Talkers 3" Bronze Medal 992 Navajo Code Talkers 1 1/2" Bronze Medal

PRESENTATION CASES

Deluxe presentation cases are available for medals in 3", 11/2" and 15/16" sizes (medals not included).

Presentation Case for 3" Medals Presentation Case for 1 5/16" Medals Presentation Case for 1 1/2" Medals





















50 STATE QUARTERS® AND EURO COIN COLLECTION

Don't miss the chance to own a memento of history's most sweeping change of currencies - the euro! This set includes 12 euros and five 2002 quarters from the 50 State Quarters® Program. The euro coins are from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The 50 State Quarters, with a Denver mint mark, represent the states of Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi. The coins are grouped in a single folder, with each coin in an individual rotatable blister. A second folder to this set is filled with historical information and coin design facts. Both folders are contained in handsome slipcase, perfect to display or store your collection.

2A6 The 50 State Quarters® and Euro Coin Collection \$49.95

50 STATE QUARTERS® OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COIN COVERS

Each cover incorporates quarters produced on the first day of mintage from both the Philadelphia and Denver Mint facilities, and is cancelled the day the coins are released to the Federal Reserve. The signature of the Director of the United States Mint guarantees the authenticity of the product.

50 State Quarters® Official First Day Coin Covers \$19.95

Q30 Illinois First Day Coin Cover

Q31 Alabama First Day Coin Cover Q32 Maine First Day Coin Cover

Q33 Missouri First Day Coin Cover Q34 Arkansas First Day Coin Cover



50 STATE QUARTERS® COIN AND DIE SETS

Each coin and die set includes a completely-defaced die, one of the first production 2003 quarters struck with that die, and a Certificate of Authenticity numbered to match the die. To prevent unauthorized reproduction of U.S.

coinage, the die's original striking surface image has been removed by the United States Mint to conform to security procedures governing circulating coin die disposition. Choose the coin and die from the state of your choice (quantities are limited to

Coin and Die Sets \$34.95

500 of each set).

2P1 Illinois - P 2P2 Alabama - P 2P3 Maine - P 2P4 Missouri - P 2P5 Arkansas - P 2Q1 Illinois - D 2Q2 Alabama - D 2Q3 Maine - D 2Q4 Missouri - D 2Q5 Arkansas - D

Note: Due to the timing of the striking of the Missouri and Arkansas quarters, availability of the Missouri and Arkansas sets will be delayed.



THE 2003 UNITED STATES MINT SILVER PROOF SETTM

Each of these proof coins has a distinctive cameo appearance created by contrasting a finely-detailed frosted foreground against a mirror-like background. A splendid addition to any coin collection, these sets make impressive gifts for holidays and birthdays or as keepsakes for silver anniversaries.



The United States Mint Silver Proof Set™ includes all five of the 2003-dated quarters issued under the popular 50 State Quarters® Program. The Roosevelt dime, the Kennedy half dollar and all five 2003-dated quarters in this set are minted in 90 percent silver - generally referred to as "coin silver."

V03 United States Mint Silver Proof Set™ \$31.95

UNITED STATES MINT **50 STATE QUARTERS** PROOF SETTM

The historic 50 State Quarters® Program continues its remarkable popularity this year, with five new proof quarters. Now you can order the next five of the most anticipated coins in history through this remarkable, limited-edition product directly from the United States Mint. The 2003 set is the fifth set in a 10-year series celebrating the unique characteristics of each of the 50 states. The set includes all five proof quarters issued under the 50 State Quarters Program for 2003 and celebrates the unique heritage of the states -



Illinois, "Land of Lincoln;" Alabama, "Helen Keller/Spirit of Courage;" Maine, "Pemaquid Point Light;" Missouri, "Corps of Discovery" and; Arkansas, "Natural Resources." Order your sets today, while supplies last!

Q03 United States Mint 50 State Quarters Proof Set™ \$13.95

COLLECTOR'S BOX

Store your coins for long-lasting protection in this handsome collector's box. This box will hold all 10 of the 50 State Quarters® five-coin proof sets (1999-2008). Quantities are limited, so order yours today! Coins not included.

P83 5-Coin Quarters Collector's Box \$10.95

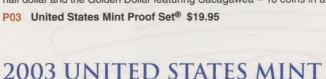


UNITED STATES MINT PROOF SET®

The official 10-coin United States Mint Proof Set® includes all five quarters issued through the 50 State Quarters® Program for 2003. This year, the United States Mint is offering a booklet titled "A Brief History of the United States Mint" to customers who order three or more 10-coin United States Mint Proof Sets. This booklet traces the history of the United States Mint back to its establishment in 1792, and offers a variety of information on the United States Mint's medals, commemorative and recurring coin programs, and the 50 State Quarters Program.

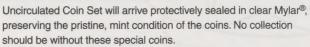
Produced at the San Francisco Mint, the 2003 United States Mint Proof Set showcases proof versions of U.S. circulating coins. This year's set commemorates the next five states in the 50 State Quarters Program - Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri and Arkansas. The set also

includes proof versions of the Lincoln cent, the Jefferson five-cent coin, the Roosevelt dime, the Kennedy half dollar and the Golden Dollar featuring Sacagawea - 10 coins in all.



The 2003 United States Mint Uncirculated Coin Set® includes guarters from the fifth year of the 10-year series celebrating each of the 50 states. This year, 10 coins will be minted at the United States Mint's Philadelphia and Denver facilities - the Golden Dollar featuring Sacagawea, the Kennedy half dollar, the Roosevelt dime, the Jefferson five-cent coin, the Lincoln cent and five new quarters in the 50 State Quarters® Program (20 coins in all). The 2003-dated quarters honor Illinois, "Land of Lincoln;" Alabama, "Helen Keller/Spirit of Courage;" Maine, "Pemaguid Point Light;" Missouri, "Corps of Discovery" and; Arkansas, "Natural Resources." You can have all 20 coins - a complete 10-coin set from each Mint - in specially-minted uncirculated

condition. Your 2003 United States Mint



U03 2003 United States Mint Uncirculated Coin Set® \$14.95





INITED STATES MINT

2003





Note: The 2003 State Card Set will not be available until after the striking of the Arkansas quarter. You can check for availability at www.usmint.gov or by calling 1-800-USA-MINT.



50 STATE QUARTERS® GREETINGS FROM AMERICA STATE CARD SETS - \$27.99

The United States Mint, in partnership with the United States Postal Service, is pleased to introduce this exciting new way to explore America.

Each set includes five individual state cards, one each of the 50 State Quarters® issued in the specified year. Each baseball card-sized state card also features a corresponding state Greetings from America stamp. The quarters and stamps are encased in blisters.



VIRGINIA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTH CAROLINA

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS







50 STATE QUARTERS® GREETINGS FROM AMERICA PORTFOLIO - \$29.99

Portfolios include each of the five 50 State Quarters[®] issued in the specified year, and the five corresponding Greetings from America stamps for those states. The portfolio features scenic photographs from each state represented in the portfolio, with the quarters and stamps encased in blisters. The portfolio slides into a matching slipcase, which includes Certificates of Authenticity from both the Director of the United States Mint and the Postmaster General of the United States, attesting to the authenticity of the quarters and stamps in the portfolio.









1 3L4 2002

AMERICAN EAGLE PROOF COINS

AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER PROOF COIN

The American Eagle Silver Proof Coin is among the most popular coins in American history. Launched in 1986, the design of the coin is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful ever produced. The obverse features Adolph A. Weinman's stunning Walking Liberty design originally used on United States half dollar coins from 1916 through 1947.

The reverse design is a rendition of a heraldic eagle with shield, an olive branch in the right talon and arrows in the left, designed by John Mercanti. Each coin contains one troy ounce of 99.9 percent pure silver and is 40.6 mm (approximately 1.6 inches) in diameter. The 2003 American Eagle Silver Proof Coin is packaged in a blue velvet, satin-



lined presentation case and is accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity.

Size	Mintage	Mint Mark	Weight (Troy Oz.)	Diameter (mm)
1 oz.	750,000	W	0.999	40.60

Z36 One Ounce Silver Proof Coin





UNCUT **CURRENCY SHEETS**

These sheets of 4 or 32 bills come from the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The 4-subject sheets come in an attractive folder filled with facts about the \$1 or \$2 bills. The 32-subject sheets come rolled in protective tubing. The sheets are suitable for framing, and make great gifts for the hard-to-buy-for people in your life!

2C3 \$1 4-Subject Uncut Sheet \$15.00 2C4 \$1 32-Subject Uncut Sheet \$50.00 2C5 \$2 4-Subject Uncut Sheet \$19.00 2C6 \$2 32-Subject Uncut Sheet \$85.00



OFFICIAL 50 STATE QUARTERS® COLLECTOR'S MAP

Display your 50 State Quarters® Program coins in this colorful map filled with facts about each state and the history of United States quarters.

P82 Q50 Collector's Map \$12.95



AMERICAN EAGLE PLATINUM PROOF COINS

Platinum is heralded as one of the most precious and valued metals, and American Eagle Platinum Proof Coins are among the finest examples of the coin maker's art. The obverse of the coin features Lady Liberty, symbolizing vigilance and faithfulness to duty. The United States Mint proudly presents the new reverse on the 2003dated coins, designed by Al Maletsky, which show

the bald eagle - a symbol of

American strength and freedom - perched on a branch of a Rocky Mountain Pine. The patriotic image is set against the backdrop of Old Glory. Each American Eagle Platinum Proof Coin contains 99.95 percent pure platinum and is presented in a blue velvet presentation case with a Certificate of Authenticity signed by the Director of the United States Mint.

Coin Size	Maximum Mintage	Product Limit	Mint Mark	Weight (Troy Oz.)	Diameter (mm)
1 oz.	14,000	4,000	W	1.0005	32.70
1/2 oz.	13,000	3,000	W	0.5003	27.00
1/4 oz.	15,000	5,000	W	0.2501	22.00
1/10 oz.	20,000	10,000	W	0.10005	16.50
4-coin set		10,000			

One Ounce \$1,073.00 **One-Half Ounce** \$587.00 One-Quarter Ounce \$329.00 **One-Tenth Ounce** \$170.00 Four-Coin Set \$1,995.00

AMERICAN EAGLE GOLD PROOF COINS

In many ways, these popular coins are the benchmark of quality for which the United States Mint is known around the world. The obverse features the graceful image of Liberty, first designed in 1907 by legendary sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The reverse showcases an image of the American eagle, symbolizing the strength of our nation. The precise engraving and the frosted images that appear to float above the mirror-like background enhance the intrinsic beauty of these timeless designs

Coin Size	Maximum Mintage	Product Limit	Mint Mark	Weight (Troy Oz.)	Diameter (mm)
1 oz.	29,000	8,000	W	1.0909	32.70
1/2 oz.	29,000	8,000	W	0.5455	27.00
1/4 oz.	31,000	10,000	W	0.2727	22.00
1/10 oz.	46,000	25,000	W	0.1091	16.50
4-coin set		21,000			

\$85.00

One Ounce SOLD OUT Z31

One-Half Ounce Z32 \$315.00 One-Quarter Ounce \$165.00

One-Tenth Ounce

Z34

Z35 Four-Coin Set \$1,098.00





reverse design for 2003





Conceived by genius...
achieved by dauntless resolution
and unconquerable faith."

-Inscription on Wright Monument

FIRST FLIGHT CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COINS

On a windy December morning in 1903, two self-taught bicycle mechanics from Ohio changed the world. At precisely 10:35 a.m., in a 12-second flight above the sands near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the Wright brothers' conquest of the air ushered in the greatest technological age the world has ever known.

2003

Celebrate the centennial of the first manned, controlled-powered flight of a heavier-than-air machine on December 17, 1903.

The reverse designs feature various perspectives of Orville and Wilbur Wright's 1903 Wright Flyer as it soared near Kitty Hawk. The obverses of the gold and silver coins feature portraits of Orville and Wilbur Wright. The obverse of the clad coin features a dramatic upward-looking perspective of the Wright Monument sitting atop its star-shaped base on Big Kill Devil Hill.

The Wright brothers' first flight, preserved forever in gold, silver and clad.

A portion of the proceeds from the sale of these limited-edition coins is authorized to be given to the First Flight Centennial Foundation to aid in the restoration, refurbishment and maintenance of the Wright Monument and Visitor Center in Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina.

2E3	Proof Silver	\$37
2E4	Uncirculated Silver	\$33
2E1	Proof Gold	\$375
2E2	Uncirculated Gold	\$365
2E5	Proof Clad	\$13.50
2E6	Uncirculated Clad	\$10.75



Coin	Composition	Weight (grams)	Diameter (inches)	Maximum Mintage	Mint Facility
Gold coin	90% gold/10% copper	16.718	1.06	100,000 (all options)	West Point, New York
Silver coin	90% silver/10% alloy	26.73	1.50	500,000 (all options)	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Clad coin	92% copper/8% nickel	11.34	1.205	750,000 (all options)	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS and other marks ™ and © by The Wright Family Fund, Dayton, Ohio.

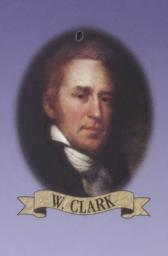


UNITED STATES MINT

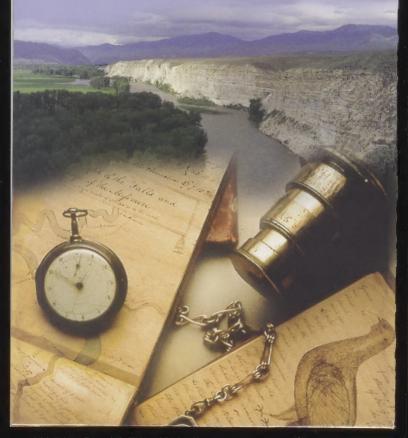
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Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark







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Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Reclamation National Park Service U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Geological Survey

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National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Humanities

Smithsonian Institution

National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.gov



DISCOVERING THE LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The story of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery continues to fire American imaginations. Traveling nearly 8,000 miles in 28 months, the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the territory of the newly acquired but uncharted Louisiana Purchase, and beyond to the Pacific Ocean.

They walked, rode, and paddled for a total of 2 years, 4 months, and 9 days. This was one of the most remarkable and productive military expeditions and scientific explorations in American history. The magnitude of their journey is equivalent to today's exploration of space.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition initiated relationships between the United States and autonomous Indian Nations of the West. The assistance of the Tribes, and Sacagawea, a young, dedicated Shoshone woman traveling with the Corps of Discovery, assured the survival of the members of the expedition and their reception by the Tribes in the spirit of peace and friendship.

As the Corps of Discovery traveled westward, members of the expedition wrote about many of the landscapes and river corridors managed today by various Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribal governments, and private individuals. Over 200 years later, the public can enjoy many of the same landscapes described by Lewis and Clark in their

INDIAN COUNTRY

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration offers the opportunity to learn the Native American perspective of the Lewis and Clark story and to learn more about those who lived in the region long before the expedition. For information about events, museums and destinations reflecting the Tribes' unique cultures and traditional ways of life, contact http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html.

STEP LIGHTLY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Planning and preparing for your adventure are the most critical facors that ensure you have a safe and enjoyable trip. Learn about the area you plan to visit, particularly local conditions and customs, weather patterns, attractions, and services available. Good sources of information are Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies, museums, and visitor centers.

- ➤ Travel with a partner for any outdoor activity. Let someone know your itinerary and when to expect your return.
- ➤ Take maps and a compass with you and know how to use them.
- ➤ Carry water with you. One gallon per day per person is ➤ Travel and camp only where permitted. Minimize campfire
- impacts and dispose of waste properly. Leave no trace of your ➤ Respect the rights of others. Be considerate of other visitors,

wildlife, and all natural resources.

- ➤ Respect and preserve past cultures by not digging or removing cultural and historical resource materials. Leave all artifacts where you find them.
- ➤ When traveling on water, provide a float plan to family or friends. Make sure you have and can use all required safety equipment. Contact the Coast Guard Auxiliary to take a boat safety course and/or to receive a free boat safety check. Boating safety information may be found at http://www.uscgboating.org.
- ➤ Information about recreation on Federal lands may be found at http://www.recreation.gov.
- ➤ Information about the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail can be found at http://www.nps.gov/lecl.



Statue of Sakakawea on the Capitol Grounds in Bismarck, North Dakota

Note: There are a variety of pronunciations of the name of the young Indian woman who accompanied the expedition, and all are dependent on the location. The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara used "Sakakawea" and "Sacagawea"; the Shoshone used "Sacajawea." There are also numerous spelling variations used by Lewis and Clark in their journals.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Cultural resource and historical sites are places where people worked, lived, traveled, worshiped, and played in eras past, including the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Sometimes these sites may be unknowingly damaged and misused, resulting in the loss of important links to our past. It is illegal to remove any items from Federal lands including artifacts and/or fossils. Report damage, looting, or vandalism of a site to any Federal, State, or Tribal law enforcement officer. Just as the members of the "Corps of Discovery," be respectful of America's natural and cultural resource heritage. They are important to many people. Please help preserve the past for the future generations to discover and enjoy.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species are plants and animals that have been introduced into an area where they did not naturally evolve. Without natural enemies in this new area to keep their numbers balanced, "invasives" may spread uncontrolled along the land and water segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. It is easy to inadvertently spread invasive species through activities, such as hiking, horseback riding, biking, boating, canoeing, and driving. You can help prevent the spread of invasive species. Learn to recognize invasive plants and quatic nuisance species such as zebra mussels. Check your vehicle, clothing, shoes, and even your pet for weed seeds. Clean and dry anything that comes in contact with water. Efforts are underway nationally to address invasive species. For information on these national programs visit http://www.invasivespecies.gov.

YOUR INVOLVEMENT

The Nation's system of national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and grasslands, other public lands, dams and reservoirs, and river systems belongs to the American people. Everyone has a right to enjoy and a responsibility to conserve and protect these resources that enrich our lives. There are many ways to become involved in caring for our heritage. Volunteer your time at a Federal, State, or local agency. Your assistance is a valuable contribution. Learn about the environmental, social, and resource issues in your area; what is being done about them: and how you can become involved. For additional information about opportunities to be involved, visit FIRSTGOV at http://www.firstgov.gov. Plan to attend one of the Signature Events from Charlottesville, Virginia to Astoria, Oregon sponsored by the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial during the Commemoration in 2003-2006. For additional information on the Signature Events and the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, visit http://www.lewisandclark200.org.

LEWIS AND CLARK'S AMERICA

Lewis and Clark's spirit of discovery embodies the American character – their documentation of what they thought and whom they met, their desire to cooperate with the American Indians they encountered in peace and friendship, their persistence and resolute determination to reach their final destination and return, their resourcefulness and courage. The multi-year Bicentennial Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition provides an unprecedented opportunity to remind us of our humanity and proud history, and to restore and preserve America's abundant natural resources and cultural diversity.

SELECTED SITES FOR DISCOVERY

The Lewis and Clark Interagency Partnership is pleased to provide this map to specially selected Lewis and Clark sites. These sites are listed alphabetically by State. Addresses are for obtaining information and may differ from the address of the site itself. For updates to addresses, telephone numbers, and web sites, visit www.lewisandclark200.gov.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U.S. Capitol

In 1802, President Jefferson selected Captain Lewis, his personal secretary, to command an expedition to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803, Congress authorized the expedition with the combined purposes of scientific, geographic, commercial, agricultural, and ethnographic discovery for the new Nation. Location: Downtown Washington, D.C.

The National Mall, National Park Service 900 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20024-9880 Phone: 202-485-9880 www.nps.gov/nama

IDAHO

Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark On both the westward and eastward journey, the expedition followed an ancient Nez Perce trail through the steep, wooded, difficult terrain of the Bitterroot Mountains

Location: The Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark winds 120 miles between Lolo, Montana, and Weippe, Idaho. Lolo Pass Visitor Center is 35 miles west of Lolo, Montana. Note: The Lolo Motorway, which parallels the actual route, is usually snow free July through mid-October. A permit to visit the most remote section of the Lolo Trail will be required during the Bicentennial. Inquire locally.

Clearwater National Forest 12730 U.S. Hwy 12, Orofino, ID 83544 Phone: 208-476-4541

www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Clearwater NF, then Lewis & Clark)

Nez Perce National Historical Park

The park contains 38 historic sites from the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon, through central Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Included in this park is the Weippe Prairie, the area where the expedition stumbled out of the Bitterroot Mountains and made contact with the Nez Perce

Location: To learn more about the Nez Perce People and their homeland, visit the Nez Perce National Historical Park visitor center, 11 miles east of

Nez Perce National Historical Park, National Park Service 39063 U.S. Hwy 95, Spalding, ID 83540 Phone: 208-843-2261 www.nps.gov/nepe

Phone: 913-684-3767

www.leavenworth.army.mil (Click History and Tour)

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth

MISSOURI

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark

After the expedition, William Clark, as the Indian Agent for Upper

Louisiana, established the fort in 1808 as a trading post with the

Lewis and Clark passed this site on July 2, 1804, and observed the Fort Massac State Park prominent bluff which later became the site for Fort Leavenworth, On November 11, 1803, the party arrived at Fort Massac. While at established in 1827. The fort is the Army's only active-duty installathe fort, Lewis acquired military supplies to outfit his men. Several tion along the route and has one of the few existing remnants of volunteers from the troops stationed at the fort, including the hardwood bottomland forests. The last plant specimen collected on interpreter George Drouillard, joined the expedition. the expedition's return in 1806 was from this area. The Frontier Army Location: 3 miles northwest of Paducah, Kentucky, off I-24, exit 37 Museum presents the military history of the Corps of Discovery. Fort Massac State Park, Illinois Department of Natural Resources Location: 10 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas 1308 E. 5th Street, Metropolis, IL 62960 Phone: 618-524-4712 Director, Frontier Army Museum www.dnr.state.il.us/lands/landmgt/parks/r5/frmindex.htm Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

Wood River/Camp River DuBois

The first winter encampment of the expedition (1803-04) was located on the east side of the Mississippi River across from the mouth of the Missouri River. Location: 20 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, on Illinois Route 3

ILLINOIS

Osage Indians. Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1 Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL 62048 Location: 12 miles northeast of Independence, Missouri Fort Osage National Historic Landmark www.campriverdubois.com 105 Osage Street, Sibley, MO 64088 Phone: 816-650-5737 www.historicfortosage.com



Lewis and Clark Meeting the Indians at Ross Hole; Charles M. Russell oil on canvas, 1912. Courtesy: Montana Historical Society; photo by Don Beatty

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY

Falls of the Ohio Clark joined Lewis at the Falls of the Ohio on October 14, 1803. During the next 12 days, the two Army officers enlisted the nucleus of the expedition and prepared for the next leg of their journey. The party left the Falls of the Ohio on October 26, 1803.

Location: On the banks of the Ohio River; Louisville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Indiana

Falls of the Ohio State Park P.O. Box 1327, Jeffersonville, IN 47131 Phone: 812-280-9970 www.fallsoftheohio.org

IOWA

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge Following Lewis and Clark's meeting with the Indians at the

"council bluff" on August 3, 1804, the party probably camped at the river loop now called DeSoto Bend. Clark noted the abundance of wildlife, including the expedition's first observation of a badger and great numbers of wild geese. Location: 25 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska; I-29 north of Council Bluffs,

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge 1434 316th Lane, Missouri Valley, IA 51555 Phone: 712-642-4121

http://midwest.fws.gov/desoto

Floyd Monument National Historic Landmark

This marks the burial site of Sgt. Charles Floyd, the only member of the party to die during the expedition. He died August 20, 1804, from "biliose chorlick." Today, doctors believe he died of a ruptured appendix. Location: U.S. Hwy 75, Sioux City, Iowa Sgt. Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center

1000 Larsen Park Road, Sioux City, IA 51103 Phone: 712-279-0198 www.lewisandclarksiouxcity.com

Lewis and Clark State Park

Lewis and Clark State Park lies on the shores of Blue Lake, an oxbow formed by the meanderings of the Missouri River many years ago. The site contains a replica of the keelboat and pirogues used by the expedition.

Location: 5 miles west of Onawa, Iowa Iowa Department of Natural Resources 21914 Park Loop, Onawa, IA 51040 Phone: 712-423-2829 www.state.ia.us/dnr/organiza/ppd/lewisclk.htm

Western Historic Trails Center

This site, near the location of White Catfish Camp, has hiking trails to the Missouri River. The center provides information on the westward expansion of the Nation and showcases some of the West's most significant National Historic Trails including the Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, Oregon, and California Trails. Location: Council Bluffs, Iowa, off I-80/I-29, exit 1B Western Historic Trails Center

www.iowahistory.org (Click Historic Sites, then Western Historic Trails)

3434 Richard Downing Avenue, Council Bluffs, IA 51501

Phone: 712-366-4900

Historic St. Charles The expedition camped here for 4 days while Lewis completed final

preparations in St. Louis in 1804. Location: Downtown St. Charles, Missouri, 10 miles west of St. Louis,

Greater St. Charles Convention and Visitors Bureau 230 S. Main Street, St. Charles, MO 63301 Phone: 800-366-2427 www.historicstcharles.com

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial The museum displays commemorate President Jefferson's vision of

the continental destiny of the United States. The Memorial includes the Gateway Arch. Location: Downtown St. Louis, Missouri

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service 11 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, MO 63102

Phone: 660-882-8196

Phone: 406-834-3413

www.mostateparks.com

Phone: 314-655-1700 www.nps.gov/jeff

Katy Trail State Park The trail runs parallel to the Missouri River. This is one of the best places for hiking and biking "in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark." Location: 165 miles parallel to the Missouri River between St. Charles and

Katy Trail State Park, Missouri Department of Natural Resources Missouri River District, 320 1st Street, Boonville, MO 65233

MONTANA

Beaverhead Rock On the expedition's westward journey, Sacagawea recognized the point referred to by the Shoshone people as Beaverhead Rock. This huge, high plains rock resembles a beaver's head above water. Another prominent geologic point is Clark's Lookout, also located north of Dillon. Location: 15 miles north of Dillon, Montana Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Beaverhead Rock State Park

Camp Fortunate

4200 Bannack Road, Dillon, MT 59725 www.lewisandclark.state.mt.us (Click On The Trail)

Captain Lewis met the Lemhi Shoshone in present day Idaho. They accompanied him back to meet Clark. Here Sacajawea recognized her brother Chief Cameahwait. The expedition stayed for several days with the Shoshones trading for horses at the site that is now inundated by Clark Canyon Reservoir. **Location:** Camp Fortunate Overlook is 20 miles south of Dillon, Montana

Bureau of Reclamation 1100 Hwy 41, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-683-6472 www.lewisandclark.state.mt.us (Click On The Trail)

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge

The expedition traveled upriver through this area where they viewed bison, elk, and grizzly bears on May 18-25, 1805 and for a shorter time on their return trip in 1806. Thirty miles of free-flowing Missouri River on the western portion of the refuge appears as it did 200 years ago. Cottonwoods and willows dominate the floodplain, shadowed by bluffs and sparsely timbered ridges. Location: Extends southwest from Fort Peck, Montana, to 75 miles northeast

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service P.O. Box 110, Airport Road, Lewistown, MT 59457 Phone: 406-538-8706 www.r6.fws.gov/cmr

Gates of the Mountains

The expedition passed through the spectacular Missouri River Canyon, remarking on how the towering walls seemed to close upon them like gates. They viewed bighorn sheep along the narrow shelves and perpendicular cliffs, common wildlife seen today. Location: 17 miles north of Helena, Montana

Helena National Forest 2880 Skyway Drive, Helena, MT 59601 Phone: 406-449-5201 www.fs.fed.us/r1/helena

Gibbons Pass

In July 1806, Clark, with 20 men, Sacajawea and her baby, and 50 horses, headed up the Bitterroot River to the place they had met the Salish Indians the year before. Instead of backtracking through the Lemhi Valley, they crossed the Continental Divide at Gibbons Pass following an Indian road into the Big Hole Valley, back to the cache at Camp Fortunate.

Location: 11 miles south of Sula, Montana Note: The road over Gibbons Pass is steep and narrow, not suitable for trailers or long vehicles, and is open only during the summer months. Inquire locally for conditions Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger Station

7338 Hwy 93 South, Sula, MT 59871 Phone: 406-821-3201 www.fs.fed.us/r1/bitterroot

Phone: 208-756-5400

www.id.blm.gov

Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District P.O. Box 238, Wisdom, MT 59761 Phone: 406-689-3243 www.fs.fed.us/r1/b-d

Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark

The expedition crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass on their journey westward. Today, the site is on the border between Montana and Idaho. Location: Between Dillon, Montana, and Salmon, Idaho

Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest 420 Barrett Street, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-683-3900

www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF, then Lewis & Clark) Bureau of Land Management Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road 50 U.S. Hwy 93 South, Salmon, ID 83467

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center

Lewis and Clark found a series of five falls, rapids, and steep ravines near present-day Great Falls, Montana. The portage took the group one month to complete.

Location: In Giant Springs State Park, 3 miles east of Great Falls, Montana **USDA** Forest Service P.O. Box 1806, 4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59403

Phone: 406-727-8733 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center)

Lewis and Clark Pass On their return journey, Captain Lewis parted ways with Captain Clark

at Travelers' Rest to explore a shorter way back across the Continental Divide and to determine the northern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. With a party of 9 men and 17 horses, they followed the Blackfoot River and a route their Nez Perce guides called the "Cokahlarishkit" Trail over what is now called Lewis and Clark Pass. Location: 20 miles northeast of Lincoln, Montana

Note: Lewis and Clark Pass can be reached in the summer months only via Alice Creek Road; 10 miles of good gravel road to a trailhead and then a 1-mile hike to the top.

Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District 7269 MT Hwy 200, Lincoln, MT 59639 Phone: 406-362-4265 www.fs.fed.us/rI (Click Helena NF, then Interpretive/Education, then Special Events)

Lost Trail Pass

Guided by a Shoshone named Old Toby, the expedition struggled to find a way over the divide between the Salmon and Bitterroot Rivers. Location: Between Salmon, Idaho, and Sula, Montana Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger Station

7338 Hwy 93 South, Sula, MT 59871 Phone: 406-821-3201 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Bitterroot NF, then Heritage, then Lewis and Clark)

Salmon-Challis National Forest, North Fork Ranger Station

North Fork, ID 83466

Phone: 208-865-2700

www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc

Pompeys Pillar National Monument On Clark's return journey down the Yellowstone River, the group came upon a large sandstone outcrop. Clark named it "Pompeys Tower," after Sacagawea's little boy, whom Clark called "Pomp." Clark carved his name and date into the soft sandstone, which can still be viewed by the public today.

Pompeys Pillar National Monument, Bureau of Land Management P.O. Box 36800, Billings, MT 59107 Phone: 406-896-5013 www.mt.blm.gov/pillarmon

Location: 30 miles east of Billings, Montana

The expedition camped at the headwaters of the Missouri River where Captains Lewis and Clark named the three river forks the Jefferson (after the President), the Madison (Secretary of State), and the Gallatin (Secretary of the Treasury). Location: 30 miles northwest of Bozeman, Montana

Three Forks

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Missouri Headwaters State Park 1400 S. 19th Street, Bozeman, MT 59718 Phone: 406-994-4042 www.lewisclark.org/m/misshwsp.htm

Travelers' Rest State Park This National Historic Landmark site along Lolo Creek was a camp

for the expedition on both legs of their journey. Salish, Nez Perce, and Lemhi Shoshone used this centuries-old campsite at the junction of the Lolo Trail and other Indian "roads" to the north and south. Location: 10 miles south of Missoula, Montana Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association

Travelers' Rest State Park, P.O. Box 995, Lolo, MT 59847 Phone: 406-273-4253 www.travelersrest.org

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

This area contains remnant natural landscapes of the Upper Missouri River as seen by the expedition. This national monument includes an ecosystem that parallels the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River through north-central Montana. This is one of the longest freeflowing segments of the Missouri River. The area inspired Lewis to write about the romantic appearance of the river "clifts" and added, "...it seemed as if those seens of visionary inchantment would never have an end." The area also includes Decision Point, where the Marias River drains into the Missouri River. This was an area of much debate among expedition members as to which river was actually the Missouri. **Location:** The Wild and Scenic river segment runs 149 miles from Fort Benton, Montana to James Kipp Recreation Area, Montana.

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Headquarters Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown Field Office P.O. Box 1160, Lewistown, MT 59457 Phone: 406-538-7461 www.mt.blm.gov/ldo/um

NEBRASKA

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park

On August 3, 1804, Lewis and Clark held the first council with Indian Tribes, meeting with the Oto and Missouri Indians. Lewis and Clark recommended this site as a military outpost, which in 1819 became Fort Atkinson.

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park Nebraska Game and Parks Department 7th and Madison Streets, P.O. Box 240, Fort Calhoun, NE 68023

Location: 9 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska, on U.S. Hwy 75

www.ngpc.state.ne.us/parks (Click Name or type, then Find by area name)

Missouri National Recreational River This is one of the few free-flowing portions of the lower Missouri River.

This area contains remnant bottomland hardwood forests and natural landscapes encountered by the expedition. Location: 20 miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa

Missouri National Recreational River, National Park Service P.O. Box 591, O'Neill, NE 68763 Phone: 402-336-3970 www.nps.gov/mnri

NORTH DAKOTA

Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers Lewis and Clark arrived at the confluence in April 1805, and recommended a trading post be built there. On the return trip, the Lewis party explored the Marias River and the Clark party explored the Yellowstone River, then reunited in this area.

Location: 20 miles southwest of Williston, North Dakota Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, National Park Service 15550 Hwy 1804, Williston, ND 58801

Phone: 701-572-9083 www.nps.gov/fous (Click History & Culture)

Fort Berthold Reservation This area is the home of Sakakawea and the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes. The expedition spent the winter of 1804-05 in this area learning from and trading with these Tribes.

Location: 70 miles northwest of Bismarck, North Dakota Three Affiliated Tribes Nation 404 Frontage Road, New Town, ND 58763 Phone: 701-627-4781 www.mhanation.com

Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center

The expedition arrived at the Mandan-Hidatsa Indian Villages on the Upper Missouri River on October 25, 1804. Here they constructed their winter quarters and met Sakakawea, the Indian woman who would be important to the success of the expedition Location: 2 miles west of Washburn, North Dakota North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, P.O. Box 607, Washburn, ND 58577 Phone: 877-462-8535 or 701-462-8535



www.fortmandan.org

the winter of 1804-05.

www.nps.gov/knri

Phone: 701-663-9571

Sacagawea Golden Dollar by the U.S. Mint Obverse © 1999 U.S. Mint, All Rights Reserved

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site Knife River Indian Villages preserve historic and archaeological remnants of the cultural and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains

Indians. The expedition visited and traded with these Indians during

Location: 2 miles north of Stanton, North Dakota on County Road 37 National Park Service P.O. Box 9, Stanton, ND 58571 Phone: 701-745-3309

On-a-Slant Indian Village

epidemic by the time Lewis and Clark arrived in the area. It is one of the few places visitors can get a feel for what an earth lodge village might have looked like. Location: 7 miles south of Mandan, North Dakota, on ND Hwy 1806 Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park 4480 Fort Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554

www.ndparks.com (Click State Parks, then FT LINCOLN on map)

On-a-Slant Indian Village was deserted because of a smallpox

Three Tribes Museum

OREGON

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

The expedition documented geology, geography, plants, and animals

along the Columbia River Gorge's spectacular river canyon, which is

the only sea-level route through the Cascade Mountain Range. The

National Scenic Area is 80 miles long and up to 4,000 feet deep with

the north canyon walls in Washington and the south canyon walls in

Location: The Scenic Area is east of Portland, Oregon, along both sides of

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

At this site of the 1805-06 winter encampment, expedition members

Rock Fort

The expedition established a defensive position at this site on both the

outbound and return journeys, each at the height of fishing and

trading season for numerous Indian tribes. As a result, the expedition

encountered a larger congregation of Indians here than anywhere else

Tamastslikt Cultural Institute

The expedition camped and traded for food and horses with ancestors

of the Confederated Tribes. This interpretive center presents the

cultures and histories of the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla

Tribes. It is owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the

PENNSYLVANIA

American Philosophical Society

Captain Lewis studied with America's leading scientists at the

American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He

also began the coordination of the complex logistical preparations for

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bad River Confluence

The expedition confronted the Teton Sioux Indians at the confluence

of the Bad River and the Missouri River. This altercation ended

Location: Junction of the Missouri and Bad Rivers at Fort Pierre, South Dakota

Calumet Bluff

Lewis and Clark met with Yankton Sioux Indians for three days. The

the trip by gathering scientific instruments and medical supplies.

Location: Downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

American Philosophical Society, Executive Office

peacefully with no shots fired by either side.

800 West Dakota Avenue, P.O. Box 548, Pierre, SD 57501

Pierre Area Chamber of Commerce

www.fortpierre.com (Click History)

three peace medals to the Indian leaders.

Location: 4 miles west of Yankton, South Dakota

Phone: 800-962-2034

104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106

Location: 5 miles east of Pendleton, Oregon, at Exit 216 on I-84

Location: In The Dalles, Oregon, between I-84 and the Columbia River

their return journey east, which began on March 23, 1806.

Location: 5 miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon

92343 Ft. Clatsop Road, Astoria, OR 97103

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, National Park Service

constructed a 50-foot by 50-foot fort that served as protection until

USDA Forest Service, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

902 Wasco Avenue, Suite 200, Hood River, OR 97031

Location: 4 miles west of New Town, North Dakota

Three Tribes Museum, Inc.

Phone: 701-627-4477

www,mhanation.com

Phone: 541-386-233

Phone: 503-861-247

www.nps.gov/focl

along the trail.

The Dalles Chamber of Commerce

Phone: 800-255-3385 or 541-296-2231

www.thedalleschamber.com

Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Famastslikt Cultural Institute

Phone: 541-966-9748

Phone: 215-440-3400

72789 Hwy 331, Pendleton, OR 97801

404 West 2nd Street, The Dalles, OR 97058

www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia

P.O. Box 147, New Town, ND 58763

Center (The Dalles), and Bonneville Dam.

This interpretive center focuses on the relationships between the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) and the

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Tourism Office P.O. Box 232, Lower Brule, SD 57548 Phone: 605-473-0561 www.lewisandclark200.gov (Select The Narrows)

Lewis Death and Burial Site

murdered. Location: 50 miles southwest of Nashville, Tennessee

the Columbia River, from Troutdale east to Biggs Junction, Oregon. Visitor Natchez Trace Parkway Centers are located at Skamania Lodge, Multnomah Falls, Gorge Discovery Phone: 800-305-7417

VIRGINIA

President Thomas Jefferson. To prepare for this unparalleled undertaking Lewis read from Jefferson's extensive library at the President's home Monticello. Lewis also learned about botany from the President. Location: 2 miles southeast of Charlottesville, Virginia, and approximately 125 miles from Washington, D.C.

P.O. Box 316, 931 Thomas Jefferson Parkway, Charlottesville, VA 22902 Phone: 434-984-9822



Cape Disappointment

www.ohwy.com/wa/c/cpdisapp.htm

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is the location of two Lewis and Clark campsites and an ancient Chinook village which was visited by the expedition. Clark described the small potato-like wapato plant harvested by the Chinook women. He also reported that the noise

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service O. Box 457, 301 North 3rd Street, Ridgefield, WA 98642 Phone: 360-887-4106

for a winter camp location.

word "calumet" means peace. At this site, Lewis and Clark presented

Lewis and Clark Visitor Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers P.O. Box 710, Yankton, SD 57078 Phone: 402-667-2546 or 866-285-3219 www.nwo.usace.army.mil (Click Recreation, Visit Lakes, then Gavins Point Dam, then Lewis & Clark Visitor Center)

Lewis and Clark visited this site, which regional Indians believed to be the abode of little devils in human form. These spirits were thought to be on the watch to kill those approaching their residence. Location: 7 miles north of Vermillion, South Dakota

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, Foss Office Building 523 East Capital, Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 605-773-3391

www.state.sd.us/gfp (Click Parks, then State Parks and Recreation Areas)

The Narrows The expedition measured this narrow neck of land as being 2,000

vards across while the distance around the bend measured 30 miles. This is the largest naturally occurring total bend in any river system in the United States. Also located nearby are the Buffalo Interpretive Center and the Circle of Tipis Information Center. Location: 30 miles northwest of Chamberlain, South Dakota

TENNESSEE

Grinders Stand was a small inn along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. It was here that Lewis died of gunshot wounds on October 11, 1809. Today, debate continues on whether he died by his own hand or was

2680 Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38804

Monticello

www.monticello.org



In November 1805, the expedition finally viewed the Pacific Ocean and achieved a primary objective of their journey. Lewis and Clark each led a scouting party to explore the Cape in hopes of finding trading ships, but none were ever found.

Fort Canby State Park P.O. Box 488, Ilwaco, WA 98624 Phone: 360-642-3078

Station Camp This deserted summer fishing village of the Chinook Indians along the northern shore of the Columbia River was the furthest west the expedition traveled by canoe. During the 9-day encampment, a vote

Location: Near Fort Columbia on U.S. Hwy 101, Chinook, Washington Note: This site is currently under study for possible inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

Phone: 503-861-2471 www.nps.gov/focl

P.O. Box 1059, Long Beach, WA 98631 www.lewisandclarkwa.org (Click The 18 Days, then November 15, 1805)

Location: U.S. Hwy 340, approximately 65 miles west of Washington, D.C. P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

www.nps.gov/hafe



www.nps.gov/natr

The idea of exploring western North America began in the mind of

WASHINGTON

Location: 20 miles northwest of Astoria, Oregon

from geese and ducks kept the expedition awake "the whole of the

Location: 14 miles north of Vancouver, Washington

www.r1.fws.gov (Click Refuges, select Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)

was taken by all expedition members to determine their preference

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, National Park Service 92343 Ft. Clatsop Road, Astoria, OR 97103

Pacific County Friends of Lewis and Clark

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Captain Lewis began preparations for the expedition at Harpers Ferry,

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia (then part of Virginia), site of the U.S. Arsenal. He

obtained arms, ammunition, and an iron-frame boat for the expedition.

National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Phone: 304-535-6298

Discovering the Legacy of Lewis and Clark Exploration The Corps of Discovery traveled BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION 2003-2006 up the Missouri River, over the Rocky Mountains, and down the Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers Snake and Columbia Rivers. Despite great physical challenges, isolation, and near starvation at times, the expedition mapped vast territories of the West. In Knife River Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Indian Villages National Historic Site November 1805, they reached their ultimate destination, the Pacific Ocean. The words of their journals provide exciting OREGON NORTH DAKOTA glimpses of their remarkable **Preparation** WISCONSIN On January 18, 1803, SOUTH DAKOTA President Jefferson asked Congress for \$2,500 for a small U.S. Army unit to explore the Missouri and MICHIGAN Columbia Rivers. Jefferson chose Captain Meriwether WYOMING Lewis to lead this expedition. To prepare for this monumental trek, Lewis studied a Floyd Monument wide range of scientific topics in Philadelphia. Lewis also OUISIANA Lewis and Clark State Park assembled supplies and armaments from Harpers eSoto National Wildlife Refuge Fort Atkinson State Historical Park Ferry and recruited NEBRASKA boatmen from **Vestern Historic Trails** Pittsburgh. Indian Country The Corps of Discovery encountered the diversity and Historic St. Charles generosity of many Indian Fort Leavenworth COLORADO Nations as they traveled across the land and waters. The expe-Recruitment dition survived and succeeded KANSAS because of the shelter, supplies, Journeying down the Ohio good will, and cooperation of River, Lewis, and co-commander Native American people they Captain William Clark, met. Now, as then, the people, recruited civilians and military cultures, and land have much personnel of "bardy stock" from to share. along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The members of the expedition were as diverse in backgrounds as the lands they were to explore. Each member Lewis Death and Burial Site provided critical skills and expertise for the success of the OKLAHOMA MISSISSIPPI Homecoming TEXAS LOUISIANA With the Missouri River's current, the Corps of Discovery covered up to 70 miles a day and returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806. The expedition bad traveled nearly Preparation 8,000 miles of territory in over 2 years. Their detailed Recruitment journals contributed important information about the SCALE 1:6,336,000 Exploration and land, its geographic features, its natural resources, and its Homecoming native peoples. On July 25, 1806, Captain Clark inscribed his own **Indian Reservation** name and date in the rock of "Pompeys Tower," One inch represents 100 miles or about 161 kilometers named for Sacagawea's son whom he nicknamed "Pomp." Today, Pompeys Pillar National Monument, Louisiana Purchase Tribal Reservations are not public lands and are enclosed by boundaries established by treaties and proclamations. In most cases these boundaries enclose more acreage than is held in trust. It is impractical to separate trust lands from other near Billings, Montana, is the only site along the Boundary interspersed lands at this scale. Tribal Reservations smaller than a township (36 square miles, or roughly 23,000 acres) entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail where generally are omitted. Scale does not permit naming each of the Indian lands in California. the public can view physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Lewis and Clark Preparation route source: Frank Muhly, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Philadelphia Chapter National Historic Trail

LEWIS AND CLARK INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIP

Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Department of the Army U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Education

Department of Energy

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration United States Coast Guard

Department of the TreasuryUnited States Mint

Environmental Protection Agency

Institute of Museum and Library Services

National Archives and Records Administration

National Endowment for the Arts

National Endowment for the Humanities

Smithsonian Institution

National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.gov

TZRV 0-P03-44035-4

